

BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME XII. NO. 83.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

YEOMAN HOUSE.
No 24 Ann st., head of Merchants Row, Boston.
The subscriber having bought out Mr. Levi Mower, of the above house, has now opened the same for the reception of company.
This House is situated in the most central and business part of the city, is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of gentlemen, who can be furnished with rooms and board, or board without rooms, on the most reasonable terms.
Gentlemen visiting the city on business are respectfully invited to call.
The bar will be furnished with choice liquors of all kinds.
The subscriber will render every exertion and attention to make this House worthy the patronage of his friends and the public, of whom he solicits a share.
JOHN TILTON.

DEVONSHIRE RESTORATOR.
No. 100, South Street, Boston.
The subscribers (successors to Orr & Goss.) respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have made the arrangements at their place to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage, with a large variety of Meats and Soups, served in the most elegant manner, at all hours of the day, and with private apartments, at which boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Gentlemen visiting the city on business, will find this a convenient place for refreshment.
Also—The Bar will be furnished with Pies, Cakes, Fruits, choice Wines, Liquors, &c.
Clubs and parties furnished with breakfast, dinners and supper, at short notice.
DANIEL GOSS.
J. F. BOARDMAN.

WARREN HOUSE.
At the junction of Merrimack and Friend Streets.
This establishment having now gone through extensive and thorough repairs and additions, will compare with any other public house of its size. It has been furnished from top to bottom with new furniture, bedding, carpeting, &c., and is now open for the accommodation of travellers, &c., and is the intention to conduct the House after the mode of the most approved public houses—and every effort will be made personally, and by well tried assistants, to please his former custom and those who may visit the Warren House for the first time.
Extensive stables, with pure water, is attached to the establishment.
AZARIAH PROCTOR.

MASSAHOIT HOUSE.
WALTHAM, Ms.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that this large and elegant establishment, 8½ miles from the city, is now open for the reception of company, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to individuals and parties of pleasure, at immediate notice.
JOHN DAVIS.

TABLE D'HOITE.
At the Howard Street House—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Ordinary continues to be kept daily for their accommodation. Dinner is served at 2 past 2 o'clock precisely, and furnished with every luxury of the season. Gentlemen wishing to dine at any other hour can be accommodated at the Restaurant. Refreshments are provided with wines of every description, and of the choicest qualities—for which the House has been so long celebrated.
JAMES RYAN.

BOARD AT THE YEOMAN HOUSE.
Pleasant rooms and board—gentlemen wishing board in the vicinity of the Market or Hanover street, may obtain the same on reasonable terms at the Yeoman House, No 24 Ann st., head of Merchants Row, where every attention to their comfort and convenience will be rendered.
J. TILTON.

HOUSE WANTED.
Wanted the first of March, a small neat brick house, for a small private family, near the Lion Theatre. Inquire at 300 Washington street. tf 23

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY.
A recently built, commodious and genteel house, with a garden, and several acres of land, including garden, fruit trees &c. situated about 5 miles from the city. Inquire of J. A. G. OTIS, 147 Washington street. cop2w mh3

WARE HOUSE TO LET.
No 19 and 20 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis wharf. tf mh7

TO LET.
A house in La Grange Place, recently put in complete repair—to a small family it will be let on reasonable terms. Apply to S. B. ALLEN, 8½ State place, or 7 Joy's Building. tf mh7

WANTED.
A House suitable, and in a convenient part of the city, for a salaried boarding house. Ann street or its vicinity would be preferred. Address M. W., through the Post office mh7

TO LET.
An office in the third story of No. 17 State street. Enquire of H. B. SMITH, No. 2 Franklin Place. eptf mh2

TO LET.
Counting Rooms and Lots to let, on reasonable terms, at No 70 Long wharf. The lots are well situated, and calculated for a snail loft. eptf jan30

ROOMS TO LET.
To let, two chambers in building No. 111 Washington street, suitable for Book Bindery or other mechanical business. Inquire of J. A. NOBLE, or S. A. EATON, No. 111 Washington street. f28

TO LET.
Part of a house in South Cedar street. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 2w mh2

FOR SALE.
An elegant new brick house situated at the west part of the city, containing 11 rooms, two parlors with folding doors, marble chimney pieces, kitchen, wash room, cellar, large yard, woodshed, and every convenience that can be found in any house in the city of its size and handsomely built. Apply to the owner, and no cost has been spared to make it a desirable residence. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square. f23

FOR SALE.
A modern built house in Roxbury, with good garden, fruit trees, stable &c. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 1m f23

BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE.
Three small three story brick houses, situated in Short street, very convenient for small families. The above estates are pleasantly situated, and will be sold for the following prices, viz: one for \$2700, one for \$1900, and one for \$2500; they would be sold together or single. Terms liberal with possession in the Spring. Apply to C. MCINTIRE, No 3 Exchange street. f3

FOR SALE.
At the west part of the city, a good lot of land, 20 by 50—price low and terms easy. Apply to CHAS. WADE, 108 State street. feb4

FOR SALE.
2 small brick houses situated in South Margin street—inquire at No 32, Commercial wharf. eop1m* feb9

TO LET.
Two upper lofts in house Nos 10 and 12 Water street. Apply as above. 12t mh3

FOR SALE.
In Roxbury, a pleasantly situated store house, with about 15,000 feet of land. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 4w mh4

FOR SALE.
A neat modern built house, Wheeler's Court, containing 9 rooms, finished in the first style—and the house can be had at a bargain, if applied for soon. Apply to U. J. CLARK, 4 Brattle square. mh4

TO LET.
A house in the south part of the city. Rent \$250 and taxes. Apply to JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. mh6

OTHROP & EMERSON have on hand, at Yard 73 Front st., and on wharf by South Cove Rail Road Bridge, a good assortment of Eastern Wood and Bark. Also, a large quantity of the best of materials, for the manufacture of H. BICKNELL, on the premises, or JOSEPH W. TUCKER, in Roxbury street. eop1m mh3

DR. B. GARDNER, an experienced and successful practitioner in Midwifery, for more than fifteen years, can be found at his lodgings, No 2 Salter place, Prince street, or at his office, No 8 North square.

As above—Pain Vaccine Matter, a sure preventive of that terrible disease, the Small Pox. Price of Vaccinating, fifty cents.

N. B. The subscriber will attend patients at their houses for the above, if requested—and for the various other ills which human flesh is heir to. cop2m feb4

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]
BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
EDWARD EVERETT,
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A PROCLAMATION.
For a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.
WHEREAS, it has been the practice of the People of Massachusetts, from a very early period, to set apart a day, at this season of the year, for public devotional exercises, and it becomes us to adhere to all those institutions, by which our forefathers sought to keep alive a sense of religious duty in the community, I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the honorable Council, appoint THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, to be observed throughout the Commonwealth, as a day of public HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER.

The People of all religious denominations are respectfully invited to abstain on that day, from their ordinary pursuits, to assemble in their usual places of divine worship, and to unite in those exercises of penitence, confession and supplication which become the occasion; imploring pardon, through Jesus Christ, at the mercy seat, for our transgressions as individuals and a nation, and offering fervent prayer to Almighty God, that he would, notwithstanding our unworthiness, continue the smiles of a bountiful Providence upon the People of the Commonwealth, and prosper them in every branch of honest industry;—that he would preserve the Union and promote the welfare of these United States;—that he would advance the general cause of Truth, Freedom, and Goodness;—that he would give success to all efforts for the relief of suffering, the reformation of vice, and the diffusion of knowledge, and especially to those great enterprises of Christian philanthropy, which form the chief glory of the age in which we live;—and above all, that he would be pleased to hasten the period when the purging influence of the Gospel shall be felt throughout the world.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, the second day of March, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty-first Year of the Independence of these United States.

EDWARD EVERETT,
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary.

TO THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES. We, the subscribers, having been used by Mr. John Goulding, of Boston, for infringing on his rights, you are respectfully requested to meet at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston, on the 29th of September next, to take measures to investigate his claims.

At a meeting of Manufacturers held at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, September 29th, 1836, for the purpose of determining in what way the claims of John Goulding for an improvement in carding and spinning wool should be met, Voted, that a Committee be appointed to investigate the claims of said Goulding.

Voted, that the Committee consist of Hon. Doctor A. Tufts, of Dudley, Sylvanus Holbrook, Esq., of Northbridge, George T. Rice, Esq., of Worcester; Dr. E. H. Robbins, Samuel Lawrence, and Francis Skinner, Esqs. of Boston, and Effingham L. Capron, Esq., of Uxbridge.

Voted, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to such time as the committee shall be ready to report.

Voted, that this meeting now adjourn.
AARON TUFTS, Chairman.
GEORGE T. RICE, Secretary.

At a meeting of Manufacturers called by the Committee, appointed September 29th, 1836, held this 20th day of January, 1837, at the American House, in Boston.
The Committee made a report of their doings, and of the proposals made by Mr. Goulding, for a settlement of his claims. Voted, Unanimously, that the report of the Committee be accepted, together with Mr. Goulding's proposals, which is fifty cents on each tube or strand, from the finishing cards, which includes both tubes and vibrators, and also fifty cents for each tube on the breaker cards.

AARON TUFTS, Chairman.
GEORGE T. RICE, Secretary.

REPORT. The Committee appointed at a meeting of Manufacturers, held at Boston, on the 29th day of September, 1836, to investigate the claims of John Goulding, for an improvement in carding and spinning wool, have the honor to report, that they have been instructed by the Manufacturers, to confer extensively with individuals who have used said improvements at an early period, some of whom were conversant with Mr. Goulding's operations while his experiments and improvements were being made, and assisted in making the first machines which contained them, and by advising with able and learned counsel respecting said claims, are perfectly satisfied that Mr. Goulding is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his improvements in said machinery, which he has by great expense of time and money invented, patented, and brought into use, and for which he has received no compensation. And after several interviews with Mr. Goulding on the subject, do recommend that the manufacturers, interested as well as the constructors of said machines containing Mr. Goulding's improvements, do accept of Mr. Goulding's proposal, viz: to pay him, the said Goulding, the sum of fifty cents for each tube or strand delivered from each finishing card, which includes all tubes and vibrators, and also, the sum of fifty cents for each tube on the breaker cards.

AARON TUFTS,
SYLVANUS HOLBROOK,
GEORGE T. RICE,
SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS,
FRANCIS SKINNER,
EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Committee.

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SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
EDWARD H. ROBBINS,
FRANCIS SKINNER,
EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Committee.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received, would inform the public that he continues to keep constantly on hand PIANO FORTES, manufactured by BROWN & HALLET, at their old establishment, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Their instruments are made in the latest and best style, of the best of materials, by first rate workmen, and are warranted to be equal to any others in point of tone and freedom of action and style, and will bear examination; and they are willing they should stand upon their own merits. They pledge themselves to make good instruments, and will abide by the unbiased judgment of Professors, whose scrutiny they solicit. The instruments will be sold at the lowest cash price. All orders from abroad shall be executed as faithfully as if the person purchasing came to the Factory. The Pianos can be so packed as to be sent to any part of the country in perfect safety. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to "drop in" and look before they purchase elsewhere.
SILAS ALLEN, JR.

FOR SALE.—On liberal terms, a genteel two story house pleasantly situated in Washington street, in Roxbury. This house contains two large parlors, six bedrooms, six sleeping rooms, wood house, and a fine well of water, all in good repair. Attached to the same is an excellent garden containing 17,000 square feet of land, with a variety of fruit trees, current bushes, and other shrubbery. For further particulars enquire of H. BICKNELL, on the premises, or JOSEPH W. TUCKER, in Roxbury street. eop1m mh3

NAHANT BANK.—NAHANT BANK BILLS bought by JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 3w f28

BOSTON MORNING POST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1837.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH, AT THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

The Democrats of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, to the number of about one hundred and twenty, according to previous arrangements, celebrated the Inauguration of President VAN BUREN, on Saturday afternoon, by a dinner at Bride's, where an excellent table was provided by the liberal and highly respected host. Col. GRENVILLE T. WINTHROP officiated as President of the day, and Messrs. Francis H. P. Homer, George W. Cram, Thomas H. Holland, and Thacher Beal, as Committee of Arrangements. An eloquent prayer, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, was offered up by the Rev. O. A. Skinner, after which the company entered heartily upon the dinner.

A detachment of the Brass Band were present, and with several patriotic and animated marches and airs materially contributed to the life and spirit of the festivities. The cloth being removed, the President announced the first regular toast, as follows:—

1. The Day—A proud one for the Democracy of the Nation.
2. President Van Buren—He has contended bravely for the people, triumphed over treachery and intrigue, and this day his victory is consummated, and he now gloriously leads his Van.
3. Richard M. Johnson—The Soldier and Patriot, his best days have been devoted to his country, may his last be crowned with his honors.
4. Andrew Jackson—Not less revered and beloved in his retirement, than he has been at the head of the Nation—he will never be forgotten by the Democracy.
5. Morton and Foster—They have braved the political storm, passed through the fiery ordeal, and are marching, unscathed, to victory.
6. The intelligence of the people—the only safe barrier against the encroachments of arbitrary power.
7. The Army and Navy of the U. States—More cared for by other nations than our own.
8. Our Country—Not less beloved, because well governed.
9. The Survivors of the Revolutionary Army—Every day diminishes their number, while it enhances our estimate of their services.
10. The Presidency—Honor and power to the most worthy.
11. The new Cabinet—From the skill of the artificer we may anticipate a perfect piece of workmanship.
12. The Democratic majorities in both branches of the National Government—They have given proof that the cause of the people has been entrusted to good hands.
13. The Ladies—We have elected their candidate to the Presidency, may their approving smiles reward our exertions.

At the close of the Regular Toasts, which were warmly received, the President announced, that letters had been received from Hon. W. Foster, Charles G. Greene, Amasa Walker, M. W. Ruggles, and Lewis Josselyn, Esqrs. whose prior engagements prevented their attendance at the celebration. Mr. Foster concluded his letter with the following sentiment:—

"General Jackson—With the hope that his successor may emulate his virtues."

Mr. Walker sent the following:—
"Martin Van Buren—President of the United States; frankly and unequivocally pledged to the cause of Radical Democracy. May the acts of his administration prove to friends and foes, his sincere and faithful attachment to the principles he has publicly avowed."

Mr. Josselyn sent the following:—
"Martin Van Buren—Who has been this day inaugurated as President of the United States. Party malice recalled him from an honorable station abroad; but the people have elevated him to the highest office in their gift, at home."

The President gave the following sentiment in compliment to the Morning Post:—
"The Morning Post—One of the best guns of the Democratic navy, for it never goes off without making a good report."

After the applause and re-iterated cheers which this toast elicited, had subsided, the President announced, that the Reporter of the Post was present, and would rise to respond:—

Mr. Thomas Gill then arose, and addressed the company in the following remarks:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—For the first time in my life, and without a moment's notice for preparation and reflection, I am induced to rise, and offer a few remarks in a public political meeting; but if I had deliberated for a year upon the questions, when, where, and with whom, to commit myself, I could not have chosen a fitter time—a more appropriate place, or with associates, with whose political sentiments I am more devotedly in fellowship; and be assured, that I deem it a most happy circumstance for myself, that the courteous and flattering invitation of the Committee of Arrangements has drawn me here to-day; but at the same time I must be allowed to express my deep regret that the task of responding to the sentiment, which has just been received with such decisive demonstrations of approbation, should have fallen upon me. Yes, sir—I most seriously regret that circumstances not to be controlled have prevented Mr. Greene's attendance, that he might in his own person, and with so much more eloquence and ability than I can pretend to command, reply to the acclamations of the meeting; but as, unfortunately for myself, he is not here, I feel constrained, in his behalf, to express a profound sense of the favor with which his untiring and successful efforts to promulgate the principles of democratic republicanism, have been received by this assembly. Nor will I conceal the grateful satisfaction which I feel, in thus perceiving how high the Morning Post stands in your estimation. I am free to confess that such unexpected plaudits has much disconcerted me; and I scarcely know how to collect my thoughts to make the few observations, which custom requires, and my own feelings prompt. I cannot, however, resume my seat without making an effort—imperfect as it may be—to reply; and if I may be allowed so to do, and with all respect, I would say, that the Post is not without claims to the favorable consideration of the democratic party, and that Mr. Greene's enterprise and patriotism in establishing it is not without a strong title to your commendation.

If gentlemen will for a moment cast their minds back five years, they will recollect the state of public sentiment in Boston, at that time. It is hardly possible for us now to realize such a state of political ungenerality. They will remember the general hatred—aye, the detestation with which whatever partook of the character of democracy, and democratic journals, were regarded here. No editor could hope to be sustained in advocating such principles in the city; for none ever had been. If he looked for support at all—it must have been from the country—the smaller towns, which have generally been the nurseries of simple republicanism. Yet, with such a doubtful prospect before him, Mr. Greene, resolved to "stand the hazard of the die," boldly launched his then little bark on the tempestuous ocean of raging politics, well knowing that if he foundered in his voyage, it would in all probability involve him in pecuniary embarrassments, from which a long life of labor might not extricate him. He did not hope—he did not dream, that in less than five years, he should succeed in commending the liberal principles he proclaimed to such a large and respectable body of staunch Democrats as now so freely and firmly sustain the Post, and which is indicated by the largest circulation possessed by any daily political

journal in the City; but "the pilot has weathered the storm!" and its success and existence is now as fixed and enduring, as its unwavering fidelity to the cause which it advocates.

And what is that cause? Every Democrat who hears me, will answer—the cause of equal rights and laws—operating on all men alike; and not designed for the protection of certain particular interests. Laws securing to every individual in the community, whatever may be his condition—temporal or spiritual—his sentiments and belief in politics or theology—the same equal rights and privileges in court, or out of court; in the halls of legislation, or by his own fireside! The freedom of the Press, and manly freedom of discussion, too, have found in the Post an indomitable champion; and in a most especial manner has it maintained the great principles of liberal and enlightened legislation. Devotedly has it labored to free our complicated system of jurisprudence from the anomalies and absurdities, which—(mingled with much good)—have been handed down to us, from ages of barbarism. The codification and simplification of the whole body of the law—written and unwritten—so that he who runs may read, have been the standing and unceasing topic of its daily columns. It has uniformly advocated those just principles of law, which if acted upon, would render the law, the friend of man, and command his respect and veneration; and not as now is too frequently and naturally the case, be regarded with distrust and hatred on account of its often partial operation. The Post has also ever sought to confine the respective departments of government to their constitutional spheres; the Legislature it would restrict to making laws, and the Judiciary to administering, and not to the making of them.

But all this, Mr. President, must be so well known to every gentleman who hears me, that I am moved to re-echo myself for alluding to the subject; but there is still another point upon which I cannot refrain from making a passing remark. It is well known that the constant cry of the opposition presses was, and is, that with the ascendancy of the principles of Democracy, rapine and social disorganization would stalk through the land, razing the foundations of our social edifice to the ground; but what has been the unwavering policy of the Post, upon the subject of social order and law? Has it not, while enforcing with all its energies the great fundamental principles of the party, also, and on all occasions, denounced the spirit of disorder, wherever, and among whomsoever it may have manifested itself? When other journals, as the blind and ferocious fiend of mobbism has run riot in our city, or its vicinity, spoke in accents of timidity, and even with half-approving apologies, has not the Post in a voice of stern rebuke vindicated the supremacy of the laws, and the rights and liberties of the assailed and outraged victims of violence? Let the files of that Journal declare, (if it be the true index of the party,) if social order, a firm, but moderate government, and reverence for the laws, be not of the first degree among the principles of democracy.

Mr. President, having risen, I could not well say less than what I have now given utterance to; and to say more, so unprepared as I am, at this moment, would not be courteous to the assembly. In making a speech I am not in my wonted element; for as it must be well known to all here, my ordinary business is only to report the speeches of others, and not to make them myself; and therefore without longer intruding on the patience of the meeting, I will conclude with a sentiment, which I esteem, and hope will be so received, to be the epitome of the Democratic creed:—
"Just and well-defined Laws, and their Impartial Administration—The only protection of the rich, the best safeguard of the poor."

Such was the animated spirit of the party, that they sent up their toasts with such rapidity, and in such numbers, that it was impossible to keep the run of them. Among them was one announced, by the President, to—
Wm. McIntosh—One of the oldest democratic republicans in the State.

This was immediately followed by another to—
Col. S. J. Thomas—One of the youngest democrats in the State, but who has given good proofs of his firmness and love for the cause."

In reply, Col. Thomas arose, and offered a few remarks in compliment to the successful exertions of the democrats of Ward 12, and gratifying increase in numbers attained in Ward 11. After advertizing to the services of the President of the Day, in the legislature formerly, he gave—

William C. Rives—An able and consistent supporter of the best interests of our country—the pride of Virginia—the hope of the democratic party of the Union.

Thomas W. Sears, Esq. of South Boston, in a short speech, gave a succinct and interesting biography of Gen. Jackson, the following is the conclusion:—
"Should the time ever come, when such men shall cease to be eulogized, then will the temple of liberty be shrouded in darkness—then will Columbia mourn and hang her harps upon the willows, for her beautiful ornaments will have fallen from her, and her glory will have departed forever."

But let us not forebode evil to our country or to the world, but let us hope and believe that our free institutions are as firm and enduring as our rocks and hills, that our example shall continue to be imitated until all the world shall become one family of freemen.

Let us believe that the monumental marble may moulder to dust—the letters of brass may be effaced from the tablet, but while there is a single votary at the shrine of liberty—while there is a single breath to fan the fire of patriotism, the name of Andrew Jackson will be identified with the history of our country and the dearest rights of man."

"Andrew Jackson—History shall record his worth, and after generations eulogize his memory."

The President announced a deputation from the democrats celebrating at the Mount Washington House, consisting of William Loring, Esq., and Dr. Bowen, who were charged with the following sentiment:—

"The democrats of Wards 11 and 12, who celebrate this day at the Lafayette Hotel—Assembled at the spot where the famous Liberty Tree flourished of old, may they enjoy that love of independence which actuated their ancestors when together at that place, and bear in mind that the union of action in their forefathers, gained the blessings of government well enjoyed."

A sentiment in honor of the Deputation from Mount Washington being given, a reciprocating Deputation was despatched with the following:—
"Our friends at Mount Washington—There is a great gulf between us, but fortunately for us, modern contrivance has devised means for passing it, and though separated by space, we are united in sentiment."

Another Deputation was despatched to the Democrats celebrating the day at Charlestown:—
"Our brethren now celebrating in Charlestown—Their joy is our joy;—our triumph is their triumph—though waters roll between us, yet they have opened a free bridge for us to unite with them."

Among the volunteers the following was given by Mr. Gill:—
"The First Governor Winthrop—In the course of his long and illustrious administration, he did much for Massachusetts, but more especially in transmitting to us through uncorrupted channels, the distinguished democrat who now presides at our feast."

The President (Col. W.) in reply to the above, arose and in an appropriate reply, disavowed any claim to consideration for the services of his ancestors to the Commonwealth, and regretted that the task of replying to the complimentary sentiment had not devolved upon one more competent to do it justice. He closed by offering as a sentiment—
"Personal Worth—The only true basis of American Aristocracy."

In the course of the afternoon, Mr. Barlow sang an original song, which was well received.

From something like a hundred other spirited volunteers, many of which we understand were not designed to be published, we make the following selection:—

Thomas Jefferson—The author of the Declaration that gave our nation birth—this should be his Epitaph.
Benjamin F. Hallett—A bold and fearless defender of the truth.

By Capt George W. Cram, one of the Committee of Arrangements. The whigs of Wards 11 and 12—Like India-rubber stock, pretty well used up.

The Democratic Press throughout the State—The Herald of truth and freedom—may their disciples see they lack not the wherewith to preach.

By A. Child, Jr. The Boston Daily Advocate—The uncompromising defender of sound democracy.

The President announced the following volunteer:—
The Reporter of the Boston Morning Post—After five years apprenticeship in a democratic workshop, he has today paid his maiden vows to the shrine of liberty—may he henceforth prove a faithful and fruitful parent in propagating its principles.

By J. Bacheelder. The Voice of the People—When expressed through its authorized agents, it must and will be regarded by all true democrats, whether high in office or high in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Wm. and Peyton—The approved exponents of the whig declaque. If such are the priests of the party, what must the members be.

By R. Neale. Amasa Walker—The firm supporter of Democratic principles, and the uncompromising foe to secret societies.

By Mr. Wait. Democracy—May it not stop like the monument on Bunker Hill, but go on till the work is finished.

By L. Dunbar. The successor of the Hero of New Orleans—May he move in the steps of his predecessor—having discharged the duties of his office with equal faithfulness and equal firmness, retire to his rest with equal glory.

By C. Bryant. Old Massachusetts—The democracy may she be judged; but if the tory whigs complain, we will consent to Foster them a little.

By N. Bryant. The Democratic Party of Wards 11 and 12—True to its friends, just to its opponents, it will concede nothing for an acquisition of its numbers, which requires a dereliction of principle, or a sacrifice of its faithful supporters.

The Anti-monopoly Convention of Young Men, who assembled at Worcester, Sept. 23, 1835—They spoke in a voice of thunder—the win I went forth, and will not return till Whiggery in Massachusetts is exterminated.

Democratic Principles—Triumphant now, may the time never again arrive when the well being of the many shall be bowed to the aggrandizement of the few.

Our Friends Celebrating this Day throughout the Union—We offer them the right hand of fellowship.

By A. Loring. Democracy—A brilliant light in the political Hemisphere, to illuminate the pathway of the inquirer after truth and safety.

By A. Child, Jr. Martin Van Buren—Of humble origin, he has risen by his persevering industry and honesty to the highest office in the gift of a free people. May his Administration prove as bright and successful as that of his predecessor.

By George P. Oakes, Secretary of General Committee. The Whig Prophecy—Cassandra revived, and subdivided into a legion, almost as numerous as their false predictions.

By Edward Thorndike. Whiggery of Charlestown of 1836—Vanquished by the fire of Bunker Hill Democracy, another Bunker Hill victory will redeem the State.

By J. R. Hewes. The fair daughters of Eve—The eloquent advocates for union, their beautiful countenances suffused with blushes, what heart can withstand.

By Stephen Childs. The Democratic Party—Their principles have triumphed over opposition, to the disappointment of Aristocracy beyond all precedent—may their influence have this beneficial effect to the end of Time.

By Aaron Guild. John Quincy Adams—The profound Statesman and able advocate of free discussion and right of petition—may his days be prolonged, that he may continue to assert the rights of the people.

By J. Morey. Andrew Jackson—His able and brilliant administration has exceeded the first expectations of his friends, confounded his enemies and commanded the admiration

THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Washington, Saturday, March 4.—The Senate convened this morning, at ten o'clock, when the oath was administered to the Vice President of the United States, and to the new members of the Senate.

At a quarter before 12, the President elect, and Ex-President, arrived at the Capitol, and were met on the Eastern Portico by the Committee of Arrangements, and were conducted into the Senate Chamber, attended by the Heads of Departments, and the Chief Justice of the United States, for whom seats were provided in front of the President's chair. On the entrance of the President elect and Ex-President, the Senate rose.

Seats were provided for the President elect and Ex-President in front of the chair, and for the Chief Justice and Heads of Departments on the right, and for the Foreign Ministers and Charges, and the Mayor and Councils of the City of Washington, on the left of the chair.

At twelve o'clock the Senate proceeded to the Eastern Portico of the Capitol in the following order:—

1. Marshal of the District and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, in front.
2. Committee of Arrangements.
3. President elect and Ex-President.
4. Chief Justice.
5. The Vice President and Secretary of the Senate.
6. The Members of the Senate.
7. The Heads of Departments.
8. The Ministers and Charges of Foreign nations.
9. The Mayor and Councils of the City of Washington.

On reaching the front of the Portico, the President elect and the Ex-President took the seats provided for them.

The Committee of Arrangements and Chief Justice, occupied a position immediately west of the President.

The Vice President, the Secretary, and Members of the Senate, occupied the front of the Portico on the right; and the late Speaker, the Clerk, and late members of the House of Representatives, on the left of the President.

The Heads of Departments and Ministers, and Charges of Foreign Nations, and the Mayor and Councils of the City of Washington, occupied a position on the Portico west of the President and next to the Committee.

The Ladies, and such persons as, by the rules of the two Houses, are entitled to admission on the floor of their Halls, and Civil, Military and Naval Officers occupied the residue of the Portico.

The steps in front of the Portico were occupied by Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them; and Citizens and Strangers occupied the remainder of the steps and the area in front of the Portico.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:

The practice of all my predecessors imposes on me an obligation I cheerfully fulfil, to accompany the first and solemn act of my public trust with an avowal of the principles that will guide me in performing it, and an expression of my feelings on assuming a charge so responsible and vast. In imitating their example, I tread in the footsteps of illustrious men, whose examples, it is our happiness to believe, are not found on the executive calendar of any country. Among them, those by whom our national independence was first declared; him who, above all others, contributed to establish it on the field of battle; and those whose expanded intellect and patriotism constructed, improved, and perfected the inestimable institutions under which we live. If such men, in the position I now occupy, felt themselves overwhelmed by a sense of gratitude for this, the highest of all marks of their country's confidence, and by a consciousness of their inability adequately to discharge the duties of an office so difficult and exalted, how much more must these considerations affect one, who can rely on no such claims for favor or forbearance. Unlike all who have preceded me, the revolution, that gave us existence as one people, was achieved at the period of my birth; and, whilst I contemplate with grateful reverence that memorable event, I feel that I belong to a later age, and that I may not expect my countrymen to weigh my actions with the same kind and partial hand.

So sensibly, fellow citizens, do these circumstances press themselves upon me, that I should not dare to enter upon my path of duty, did I not look for the generous aid of those who will be associated with me in the various and co-ordinate branches of the Government; did I not repose, with unwavering reliance, on the patriotism, the intelligence, and the kindness, of a people who never yet deserted a public servant honestly laboring in their cause; and, above all, did I not permit myself humbly to hope for the sustaining support of an ever watchful and beneficent Providence.

To the confidence and consolation derived from these sources, it would be ungrateful not to add those which spring from our present fortunate condition. Though not altogether exempt from embarrassments that disturb our tranquility at home and threaten it abroad, yet, in all the attributes of a great, happy and flourishing people, we stand without a parallel in the world. Abroad, we enjoy the respect, and, with scarcely an exception, the friendship of every nation; at home, while our government quietly, but efficiently, performs the sole legitimate end of political institutions, in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we present an aggregate of human prosperity surely not elsewhere to be found.

How imperious, then, is the obligation imposed upon every citizen, in his own sphere of action, whether limited or extended, to exert himself in perpetuating a condition of things so singularly happy. All the lessons of history and experience must be lost upon us, if we are content to trust alone to the peculiar advantages we happen to possess. Position and climate, and the bounteous resources that nature has scattered with so liberal a hand—even the diffused intelligence and elevated character of our people—will avail us nothing, if we fail sacredly to uphold those political institutions that were wisely and deliberately formed, with reference to every circumstance that could preserve, or might endanger, the blessings we enjoy.

The thoughtful framers of our constitution legislated for our country as they found it. Looking upon it with the eyes of statesmen and of patriots, they saw all the sources of rapid and wonderful prosperity; but they saw also that various habits, opinions and institutions, peculiar to the various portions of so vast a region, were deeply fixed.—Distinct sovereignties were in actual existence, whose cordial union was essential to the welfare and happiness of all. Between many of them there was, at least to some extent, a real diversity of interests, liable to be exaggerated through sinister designs; they differed in size, in population, in wealth and in actual and prospective resources and power; they varied in the character of their industry and staple productions; and in some existed domestic institutions, which, unwisely disturbed, might endanger the harmony of the whole. Most carefully were all these circumstances weighed, and the foundations of the new Government laid upon principles of reciprocal concession and equitable compromise. The jealousies which the smaller States might entertain of the power of the rest, were allayed by a rule of representation, confessedly unequal at the time, and designed forever to remain so. A natural fear that the broad scope of general legislation might bear upon and unwise control particular interests, was counteracted by limits strictly drawn around the action of the federal authority; and to the people and the States was left unimpaired their sovereign power over the innumerable subjects embraced in the internal government of a just republic, excepting such only as necessarily appertain to the concerns of the whole confederacy or its intercourse, as a united community, with the other nations of the world.

This provident forecast has been verified by time. Half a century, teeming with extraordinary events, and elsewhere producing astonishing results, has passed along; but on our institutions it has left no injurious mark. From a small community, we have risen to a people powerful in numbers and in strength; but with our increase has gone hand in hand, the progress of just principles; the privileges, civil and religious, of the lowliest individual, are as strictly secured at home; and while the valor and fortitude of our people have removed from us the slightest apprehension of foreign power, they have not yet induced

us, in a single instance, to forget what is right. Our commerce has been extended to the remotest nations; the value, and even nature of our productions has been greatly changed; a wide difference has arisen in the relative wealth and resources of every portion of our country; yet the spirit of mutual regard, and of faithful adherence to existing compacts, has continued to prevail in our councils, and never long been absent from our conduct. We have learned by experience a faithful lesson; that an implicit and undeviating adherence to the principles which we set out, can carry us prosperously onward through all the conflicts of circumstances, and the vicissitudes inseparable from the lapse of years.

The success that has attended our great experiment, is, in itself, a sufficient cause for gratitude, on account of the happiness it has actually conferred, and the example it has unanswerably given. But to me, my fellow-citizens, looking forward to the far distant future, with ardent prayers, and confiding hopes, this retrospect presents a ground for still deeper delight. It impresses on my mind a full belief that the perpetuity of our institutions depends upon ourselves; that if we maintain the principles on which they were established, they are destined to confer their benefits on countless generations yet to come; and that America will present to every friend of mankind the clearest proof that a popular government, wisely formed, is wanting in no element of endurance or strength. Fifty years ago, its rapid failure was boldly predicted. Latest and uncontrollable causes of dissolution were supposed to exist, even by the wise and good; and not only did unfriendly or speculative theorists anticipate for us the fate of past republics, but the fears of many an honest patriot overbalanced his sanguine hopes. Look back on these forbodings, not hastily, but reluctantly made, and see how, in every instance, they have completely failed.

An imperfect experience, during the struggles of the revolution, was supposed to warrant a belief that the people would not bear the taxation requisite to discharge an immense public debt already incurred, and to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The cost of two wars has been paid, not only without a murmur, but with unqualified alacrity. No one is now led to doubt that every burthen will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to sustain our own civil institutions, or guard our honor or our welfare. Indeed, all experience has shown that the willingness of the people to contribute to these ends in cases of emergency, has uniformly outrun the confidence of their representatives.

In the early stages of the new Government, when all felt the imposing influence, as they recognised the unequalled services of the first President, it was a common sentiment that the great weight of his character could alone bind the discordant materials of our Government together, and save us from the violence of contending factions. Since his death, nearly forty years are gone. Party expectations have been often carried to its highest point; the virtue and the fortitude of the people have sometimes been greatly tried; yet our system, purified and enhanced in value by all it has encountered, still preserves its spirit of free and fearless discussion, blended with unimpaired fraternal feeling.

The capacity of the people for self government, and their willingness, from a high sense of duty, and without those exhibitions of coercive power so generally employed in other countries, to submit to all needful restraints and exactions of the municipal law, have also been faithfully exemplified in the history of the American States. Occasionally, it is true, the ardor of public sentiment outrunning the regular process of the judicial tribunals, or seeking to reach cases not deemed as criminal by the existing law, has displayed itself in a manner calculated to give pain to the friends of free government, and to encourage the hopes of those who wish for its overthrow. These occurrences, however, have been far less frequent in our country than in any other of equal population on the globe; and with the diffusion of true intelligence, it may well be hoped that they will constantly diminish in frequency and violence. The generous patriotism and sound common sense of the great mass of our fellow citizens, will assuredly, in time, produce this result; for as every assumption of illegal power not only wounds the majesty of the law, but furnishes a pretext for abridging the liberties of the people, the latter have the most direct and permanent interest in preserving the great landmarks of social order, and maintaining, on all occasions, the inviolability of these constitutional and legal provisions which they themselves have made.

In a supposed weakness of our institutions for those hostile emergencies which no country can always avoid, their friends found a fruitful source of apprehension, their enemies a source of hope. While they foresaw less promptness of action than in Governments differently formed, they overlooked the far more important consideration, that with us war could never be the result of individual or irresponsible will, but must be a measure of redress for injuries sustained, voluntarily resorted to by those who were to bear the necessary sacrifice, who would consequently feel an individual interest in the contest, and whose energy would be commensurate with the difficulties to be encountered. Actual events have proved their error; the last war, far from impairing, gave new confidence to our Government; and amid apprehensions of a similar conflict, we saw that the energies of our country would not be wanting in ample season to vindicate its rights. We may not possess, as we should not desire to possess, the extended and ever ready military organization of other nations; we may occasionally suffer in the out set for the want of it; but, among ourselves, all doubt upon this great point has ceased, while a salutary experience will prevent a contrary opinion from inviting aggression from abroad.

Certain danger was foretold from the extension of our territory, the multiplication of States, and the increase of population. Our system was supposed to be adapted only to boundaries comparatively narrow. These have been widened beyond conjecture; the members of our confederacy are already doubled; and the numbers of our people are incredibly augmented. The alleged causes of danger have long surpassed anticipation, but none of the consequences have followed. The power and influence of the republic have risen to a height obvious to all mankind; respect for its authority was not more apparent at its ancient than at its present limits; new and inexhaustible sources of general prosperity have been opened; the effects of distance have been averted by the inventive genius of our people, developed and fostered by the spirit of our institutions; and the enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, have strengthened the chain of mutual dependence, and formed a circle of mutual benefits too apparent ever to be overlooked.

In justly balancing the powers of the Federal and State authorities, difficulties nearly insurmountable arose at the outset, and subsequent collisions were deemed inevitable. Amid these was scarcely believed possible that a scheme of government, so complex in construction, could remain unimpaired. From time to time embarrassments have certainly occurred; but how just is the confidence of future safety imparted by the knowledge that each in succession has been happily removed. Overlooking partial and temporary evils as inseparable from the practical operation of all human institutions, and looking only to the general result, every patriot has reason to be satisfied. While the Federal Government has successfully performed its appropriate functions in relation to foreign affairs, and concerns evidently national, that of every State has remarkably improved in protecting and developing local interests and individual welfare; and if the vibrations of authority have occasionally tended too much towards one or the other, it is unquestionably certain that the ultimate operation of the entire system has been to strengthen all the existing institutions, and to elevate our whole country in prosperity and renown.

The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster supposed to lurk in our political constitution, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister foreboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquility of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty and danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of exciting passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my views in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they

will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to establish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confirmed in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerated fathers of the republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable, and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed.—Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved from the devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will be ever thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominant affection for our political system which prevails throughout our territorial limits, that calm and enlightened judgment which ultimately governs our people as one vast body; will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

What can be more gratifying than such a retrospect as this! We look back on obstacles avoided and dangers overcome; on expectations more than realized, and prosperity perfectly secured. To the hopes of the hostile, the fears of the timid, and the doubts of the anxious, actual experience has given the conclusive reply. We have seen time gradually dispel every unfavorable foreboding, and our constitution surmounts every adverse circumstance, dreaded at the outset as beyond control. Present excitement will, at all times, magnify present dangers; but true philosophy must teach us that none more threatening than the past can remain to be overcome; and we ought, for we have just reason, to entertain an abiding confidence in the stability of our institutions, and an entire conviction that if administered in the true form, character, and spirit in which they were established, they are abundantly adequate to preserve to us and our children the rich blessings already derived from them; to make our beloved land, for a thousand generations, that chosen spot where happiness springs from a perfect equality of political rights.

For myself, therefore, I desire to declare, that the principle that will govern me in the high duty to which my country calls me, is a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as it was designed by those who framed it. Looking back to it as a sacred instrument carefully and not easily framed; remembering that it was throughout a work of concession and compromise; viewing it as limited to national objects; regarding it as leaving to the people and the States all power not explicitly parted with; I shall endeavor to preserve, protect and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for direction in every action. To matters of domestic concernment which it has entrusted to the Federal Government, and to such as relate to our intercourse with foreign nations, I shall zealously devote myself; beyond those limits I shall never pass.

To enter, on this occasion, into a further or more minute exposition of my views on the various questions of domestic policy, would be as obtrusive as it is probably unexpected. Before the suffrages of my countrymen were conferred upon me, I submitted to them, with great precision, my opinions on all the most prominent of these subjects.—Those opinions I shall endeavor to carry out with my utmost ability.

Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavor to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness which is as beneficial in nations as in men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in the actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and, in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the instructions of my country, which, I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice conferred to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his councils, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may yet long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious of but one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.

After the address was delivered, the oath was administered to the President by the Chief Justice; and the Vice President, Secretary and Members of the Senate, preceded by their Sergeant at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber.

A Disappointment.—We learn that several Aldermen received an invitation from the landlord, to visit a new Coffee House, the other day, at 3 o'clock. They went with keen appetites, expecting a most delicious dinner; but instead of Turtle Soup, Fricandeau Veal, Sweet Bread, Mongrel Goose, Quails, Charlot Rous, Jellies, &c. &c. they were invited to help themselves to some cheese and crackers! The fellow will lose his license next year.

A paragraph appeared in the Daily Herald, yesterday, announcing the melancholy death in Charleston of a boy four years old, caused as it stated, by a blow inflicted by a school mistress—there is not a word of truth in the statement. If this was the first time the Herald had been guilty of spreading false intelligence, it might be pardoned, but the gross outrages of this paper upon truth, merit the severest rebuke.

Stolen property to the amount of about a thousand dollars has been found in New Bedford, consisting of dry, and other goods, which had been taken from different stores there, in small quantities.

Another Great Meeting was to be held in the Park, New York, on Monday last.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, March 7.—In the Senate, the bill to repeal the charter of the Nabant Bank came up in the orders of the day. Mr Whitmarsh moved to strike out the 2d section, which provides that the repeal shall not take place until the 1st of April, 1838. This question was discussed until half past 2 o'clock, when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 11, nays 15. The bill was then amended by providing that the Corporation shall have two years to close up its affairs, instead of three years according to the statutes.

In the House, a large number of petitions were presented and referred.

It was ordered, on motion of Mr Thayer, of Braintree, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be directed to make to this House a statement of the several appropriations and expenses which have been made and incurred for the trigonometrical, astronomical and geological surveys.

Messrs. Smith, of Boston, Perkins, of New Bedford and Boyd, of Charlestown, with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of so amending the 27th Section of the 46th chap. of the Revised Statutes, as to provide that a capitation tax shall in all cases be paid by masters and owners of vessels landing alien passengers, liable to become paupers in any of the ports of this Commonwealth, and under all circumstances to dispense with the bond now required by said Section.

The House was engaged in debating the bill concerning the dividing line between Greenfield and Deerfield, which was read a second time, but without taking the question the House adjourned.

Congress.—The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the New York fire has been lost.

The Fortification Bill has been lost in consequence of the Senate refusing to agree to the amendment requiring a distribution of the surplus revenue in the treasury after the 1st January 1838.

The currency bill, as it is called, did not receive the sanction of President JACKSON.

The Land, Army, and the French and Neapolitan Claims bill lost. The Tariff bill not acted upon.

Texas.—The President has already nominated a minister (says the N. Y. Express), to Texas, whom the Senate have confirmed. The minister is the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

The President was in a room of the Capitol on the 3d inst. till after 12 o'clock, signing Bills. His last act was a message to the House, wishing the members a safe and happy return to their homes.

After the usual formalities had been gone through with, the Speaker, Mr Polk, made a very appropriate address to the House, in return for the customary vote of thanks, after which at 2 o'clock A. M., the House adjourned.

False alarm of Fire.—The alarm, by the ringing of bells at South Boston yesterday afternoon, was caused by some thoughtless person, who took that means to put a stop to a fight between two laborers, whose manipulating operations upon each other, drew a great collection of looper around them. The affrayers, who were brothers, were brought over to the Police Court, by Constable Andrews, and fined \$10.00 each, and costs, for a breach of the peace.

"Benefit of Clergy."—A monk invented gunpowder; a bishop, bombs; a benedictine, artillery; and a capuchin, (Father Joseph) first suggested the introduction of paid spies in the police and lettres despatches.

Mr VAN BUREN's Inaugural Address is a bold and manly avowal of the course of policy he intends to pursue, and will be read with feelings of pride and gratification by every true hearted democrat in the United States.

On our First Page will be found an account of the celebration of the Fourth of March at the Lafayette Hotel—to-morrow will come the Mount Washington, and next day the Charlestown celebration.

The Harmony of the Whig Party.—Exemplified by the quarrels of the Atlas with the Daily Advertiser, and Courier.

Mrs. Shaw is playing Hamlet, and similar characters, at New Orleans, with much success.

The ship Sultana, Hill, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was totally lost near Wexford, Ireland, January 23d—crew saved.

Many articles intended for this morning's paper are necessarily excluded by the President's Speech. We shall reply to the Advocate as soon as we have room.

Dr Williams, the oculists, has arrived at Augusta, Georgia.

"Thespian" is informed that a serious domestic affliction is the cause of the omission he alludes to.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday—

Warrants were granted to the following officers of the Fire Department, viz: Wm. C. Webster, foreman, Wm. Hersey, 1st assistant, John Melville 2d assistant, Thos. P. Durant, Clerk, of Engine Company No. 9. Robt. W. Hall, foreman, Aaron Yulen 1st assistant, Wm Leman 2d assistant, Willard Johnson clerk, of Engine Company No. 8.

Petitions of Caleb S. McClellan and others, to be formed into a company to take charge of Engine No. 16; of Lafayette Guards, for an Armory. R-referred.

Moses Hadley re-appointed measurer of wood.

Memorial of Henry Williams and others respecting election of a member of the School Committee for Ward No. 5. R-referred.

The Committee on the subject reported against permitting auction sales in the area of City Hall. Accepted. Adjourned to Monday next, 4 o'clock, P. M.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Greene's Dear Sir.—In your paper of yesterday, was a communication signed "A friend to Merit," speaking of Mr John Goulding's Patent Steam Boilers. In reading the notice it reminded me of a conversation had with Mr William Whitmore, of West Cambridge, on the same subject, in which he stated, that until the past seven months he used the usual Cylinder Boiler, at an expense of three dollars and fifty cents a day for fuel. Since then he has used Mr Goulding's Boilers to do the same work, at an expense of seventy cents per day for fuel—saving each year more than two hundred dollars over and above the entire expense of the Boiler; that is to say—he would be a gainer of more than two hundred dollars per year, if he was obliged to purchase one each year, and it is his belief that Goulding's Boiler will require less repairs, and last longer than other Boilers. Those interested must look to these facts. WEST CAMBRIDGE.

March 7th, 1837.

TO ARTISTS.—\$75 PREMIUM.—The Board of Mechanics and Arts, and must be sent in on or before the first of April next. Any further information relative to the character of the work required, may be obtained on application to either of the Committee. All communications on this subject to be addressed (post paid) to W. S. PENDLETON, 204 Washington street.

W. S. PENDLETON, } Committee on
CHAS. A. WELLS, } Medals and Diplomas.
THOS. BOYD, }
GEO. G. SMITH, }
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NOTICE.—The first meeting of the Stockholders of the Odiorne Manufacturing Company, will be held at the New-England House, on Thursday, March 9th, at seven o'clock, P. M. for the purposes of organization, for the adoption of by-laws and the assessment of their capital.

JOSIAH J. FISKE.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—The next Lecture before this Society will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8th, by Hon. Rufus Choate.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We the undersigned, Ladies and citizens of Boston, who have attended the course of Lectures on Mothers, recently given by Dr Sylvester Graham, and who were the alleged cause of the outbreak of popular violence, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 2d inst. deem it a duty which we owe to the public, to Dr Graham, and to ourselves, to make a brief statement in reference thereto. We must solemnly assert, that no language or gestures were used by Dr Graham, in the course of these Lectures, which ought, in our judgment, to wound the delicacy of the most fastidious; that no pictures or paintings were made use of, other than those used at all the public lectures on physiology, given by Dr Graham to his classes of ladies and gentlemen, during the last winter, in this city—that this course of lectures, particularly to females, was given not at his solicitation, but at our urgent request. And it is our solemn conviction, that these lectures, rightly received and properly appreciated, would prove of great benefit to all females who feel their responsibility as mothers, be their station in life what it may.

Mrs Simon G Shipley	Mrs J A Miller
" J C White	" E W Edwards
" J A Noble	" Major Wiggins
" Jacob C Tallant	" I D Johnson
" Dexter Dickinson	" Oren Carpenter
" Thos P Durant	" Francis Bacheider
" Nathl Perry	" Thos Sandersen
" Isaac Clark	" Wm Cook
" Frederick Talsom	" David Sargent
" David Campbell	" Seth B Fariss
" John E Fuller	" Sidney Allen
" Wm L Garrison	" David Davis
" Edward Prescott	" Lavinia Locke
" Daniel Prescott	" Bela Marsh
" James Folger	" Theodoras Williams
" E C Purdy	" Mercy Vincent
" J Homer	" Moses Lyons
" John J. Kilburn	" Lydia P Cook
" Henry Elm son	" Caroline Homer
" Harvey Wilson	" R Cady Blagden
" Jas Warren	" J V C Brown
" Wm Lottrop	" Esther Haven
" Joseph R Warren	" G A Brewer
" Henry Safford	" ————
" Reuben Hamilton	" S P Barnes
" Jere Campbell	" ————
" R S Smith	" Elizabeth Randall
" John Kilton	" ————
" G R Rao	" Mary V Randall
" Abner R Campbell	" W H Chamberlain
" Aaron Kimball	" Sarah Kimball
" B Marsh	" Seth B Fariss
" Wm Wheeler	" Thos Blasland Jr
" Reuben Roberts	" Thos Blasland Jr
" Sandersen	" Mary B Gregory
" Saml L Hovey	" E Blye
" James Collius	" ————
" ————	" F A Babcok
" Abigail Ordway	" Rebecca Willis
" Anson Mann	" A Chaffin
" Louisa Drummond	" Nathan Robbins
" Perah Smith	" John Kidler
" Chas Gale	" L Sandersen
" John Paul	" A Hall
" John Hawkes	" N Hall
" Warren White	" ————

Miss Maria Lincoln	Miss A M Ferguson
" L Lamray	" Lydia L Cook
" L M Vincent	" Sarah Hilton
" Lucy Parker	" Mary Johnson
" Eliza Parker	" Susan Willis
" Elizabeth Downing	" Clarissa Leavitt
" Lucy Pratt	" S R Stevens
" Frances A Fuller	" Emily Darling
" Maria C Ray	" L York
" Eliza Blasland	" Diana Day
" E A Mills	" Mary O Noyes
" M A Stevens	" Lydia Baldwin

NOTE. Several papers containing numerous additional signatures to the above, are not yet added in for publication.—As the case admits of little delay, it is thought expedient not to wait for them.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—DR WEBSTER, having received a variety of new Electro-Magnetic Apparatus, and a powerful Magnetic Machine, which exhibits the recent discoveries of the spark, shock, decomposition, ignition of metals, &c. from a Magnet, will, at the suggestion of several scientific gentlemen, give a lecture on Electro-Magnetism, for ladies and gentlemen, THIS EVENING, March 8th, at his lecture room in the Medical College, Mason st, at half past 7 o'clock.

The application of Electro-Magnetism, as a moving power, will be considered and illustrated by various forms of apparatus.

Tickets at T. Farrington's, Druggist, No 1 Tremont House. m18

GEOLOGY.—Mr H. SMITH will commence a course of Lectures on the Geology of Boston, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8th, at 7 o'clock, in the Town Hall, Roxbury. Tickets at the Post Office, and at Dr Stone's, opposite the Hall.

Mr Smith is known to have devoted considerable attention to this Science, is highly recommended as a gentleman and a christian, and we understand is a very interesting lecturer. The following is an extract from "The Mirror" of No 10, Roxbury, where he has recently completed a course to the Lyceum.—

"We have been much pleased with this gentleman's course of lectures. We think that all who attended must have been interested and gratified, and that the lecturer must likewise have been gratified at the crowded hall and close attention of his hearers." 2p m18

NORTHERN DEBATING SOCIETY.—A meeting will be held on Friday evening, 10th inst. at 7 o'clock for a public discussion of the following question—"Have the people a right to suppress by force the discussion of a subject not forbidden by law?" Tickets can be obtained on application to Dr French, 181 Hanover street. Per Order, B. H. ANDREWS Sec'y.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the East Cambridge and Charlestown Naturalists Society will be held at the end of Charlestown Naturalists Society on Monday 13th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. for the choice of officers and the transaction of all other business that may legally come before them. Per Order, T. PAYNE, Secretary.

Charlestown, March 6th, 1837.

The object of the meeting of this society is, to improve as far as they are able, the condition of their countrymen, and to induce them by their united efforts, to participate in all the benefits derived from the Constitution of this happy Republic. m17

IMPORTATIONS.

BUENOS AYRES. Brig Sophia & Eliza—7 bales skins, 3 do sheep, 100 do hair, 200 hides, 20,000 skin bones, 25 pipes (hair, 600 cow horns, 27 bales hide.

CAPE HAYTIAN. Brig Eliza Ann—239 bags coffee, 318 do cocoa, 3480 hides, 1 bundle tortoise shell, 44,000 lbs logwood, 2 bales rags, 100 pumpkins.

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